ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Shenandosh.
AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Fra Diavolo.
BLIOU THEATRE-8:15-The Torytown Widow.
PROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Isle of Champagna.
CHICKERING HALL-8:15-Hunwatha.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:16-The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSIE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematory and Concerts and Conce

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S-Love Finds the Way, and A Bit of Old Chelsea. GARDEN THEATRE—S-Love Finds the Way, GARDEN THEATRE—S-20. The First Violin. GARRICK THEATRE—S-20. The Little Minister. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. S.—The Man from Mexico. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. S.—An American Citizen. HERALD SOUARE THEATRE—S-15.—Pink Dominos. KEITH'S—Noon to II p. m.—Vaudeville.
KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE—S-15.—The Bride-Elect. KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE—S-15.—The Bride-Elect. INCEUM THEATRE—S-20.—The Moth and the Flame.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 to II P. M.—Electrical Show.

OLYMPIA - 8:15-Adgle.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Burlesque.

WALLACK'S-S-La Boheme.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW,

No. 111 Fulton-st. Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the

People who want reliable news read The Tribene. To accommodate this increasing number of subscriers. The Tribune presess are worked to their fullest opacity. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending their copy early.

New-Bork Daily Tribme.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Admiral Sampson's squadron was still off Cape Haytlen, Haytl. —— The auxiliary cruiser Yale returned to St. Thomas.

The Queen Regent of Spain formally intrusted to Señor Sagasta the duty of organizing a new Ministry; both houses of the Spanish Parliament adjourned on receiving the announcement that the Cabinet had resigned. —— Sir William Harcourt, Liberal leader in the British House of Commons, gave notive of an intention to discuss the policy outlined in Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech. —— The British Government is about to fortify St. John's. N. F., owing, it is said, to the danger of war with France.

DOMESTIC.—A new Military Department of the Pacific, embracing the Philippines, was created, and General Merritt was assigned to the command; Army corps commanders were also appointed by the War Department.

Admiral Sampson reported to the Navy Department that he was about to station his ships of the southern ports of Cuba. — The funeral of Ensign Worth Bagley took place in Raleigh, N. C. — The Northern Volunteers sent to Florida will be camped at Lakeland, thirty miles from Tampa. — The vanguard of an army of 65,000 volunteers arrived at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. — On the way home from church two Alabama farmers disputed over a line fence and fired at each other, one being killed.

were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 56; av-

Newsboys on the trains do not always foresee the demand for The Tribune on important days. Readers are requested to report every case of a train boy failing to have The Tribunc.

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech of Friday last has called forth worldwide comment. Some say that was the end he had in view in making it. Perhaps it was, though surely not the only one. If so, he may well be gratified at the result. Scarcely an utterance of a British Minister for the last twelve months has attracted more attention. And not one has deserved more. Mr. Chamberlain is a bold and aggressive speaker. but he is not reckless nor irresponsible. It is impossible that he should have said what he did without deliberate purpose, without a full appreciation of what his words meant, and without positive knowledge that his utterance would be approved by his colleagues-the Government of the British Empire. Thus interpreted, his speech is invested with an importance which cannot easily be overestimated, not even by the impressionable Latin nations of the Continent, whose public men and journals are now so busily discussing it.

The tone of comments is much what might have been predicted. In Great Britain both the great parties are earnest in their approval. Probably Mr. Labouchere, whose dislike of America is equalled only by his opposition to the extension of British influence beyond the British Isles, will prove hostile, and so may those Irish politicians who think they see their game in fomenting dissensions between the two great branches of the hated Sassenach race. But the British people, as represented by the non-partisan "Times," the Conservative "Standard," the Liberal "News" and the Radical "Chronicle," are at one in approving and applauding Mr. Chamberlain's doubly imperial scheme. In Russia, of course, denunciation is severe, or as severe as the censor deems politic. In Germany there are divided and hesitating counsels, waiting upon the Emperor's decision, which is as likely as not to be favorable to Great Britain. The French press is all but unanimous in disapproval. Yet it is to be borne in mind that, after one of the longest administrations in the history of the Republic-the longest but one, we believe-M. Méline has handsomely swept the country in the general elections, and secured a majority in the Chamber, assuring his Ministry a prolongation of its tenure; and M. Méline is not hostile to Great Britain and is friendly to the United States. Spain, of course, rages; one leading paper declaring that an alliance between Great Britain and the United States "will cause a general confingration," and another saying it will be "in-"dicative of a great war in Europe against the "Anglo-Saxons." But then Spain does not seriously count as an exponent of European

The phrase "Anglo-Saxon alliance" is used, it will be seen, much more by Mr. Chamberlain's commentators than by Mr. Chamberlain himself. It is, however, doubtless what he has in

formed, would be defensive of British and Ish Columbia, some intermediate islands and American interests, but not in the least offensive toward other Powers unless they chose to make it so. There is no thought of conquest in it. Nor is there any element in it incompatible with | ports south of the United States, along the westthe orderly conduct of everyday diplomacy. France and Russia form an alliance. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy form another. Neither Great Britain nor the United States objects. Why should any of those Powers object if these latter two form an alliance of their own? Surely the Continental Powers do not dream of denying to Great Britain the privilege they themselves enjoy. There is not one of them that would not gladly accept an offer of alliance with either Great Britain or the United States. Then assuredly they have no cause for objecting to an alliance between these two.

The other fact is that whether or not such an alliance is formed depends solely upon the wishes and the welfare of the two Powers concerned. We do not say it will be formed. It may be and it may not be. But nothing can stand in the way of it except the will of the British or the American people. There is nothing in our Constitution that forbids it. We are as free to make such an alliance, if we choose, as we are to celebrate the Fourth of July. Nor, with all due respect to the other Powers of the world whose friendship we enjoy and hope always to retain, can we consider any alien protests or desires as pertinent to the case. It is a matter to be decided by this country, according to its own sober judgment, in whichever way will best serve its own interests. What the final judgment of the Nation will be it would be presumptuous to say. But the trend of events for the last few months certainly seems to have inclined this people to regard such an alliance with greater favor than ever before.

NEWS AND FOLLY.

The failure of the steamer Gussie to land her military supplies for the insurgents in Cuba has naturally caused much disappointment. If it has caused much surprise, that is only another proof of human folly. She sailed on May 10, and the fact was immediately communicated to the world, with full particulars as to her general destination and her exact cargo. Everybody was authorized to be cheerful over the announcement that she carried 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition, which would doubtless be delivered without delay just where they would do the most good. Instantly every Spanish agent in the United States knew as much at least as the public here knew, which was altogether too much; and in ample time to receive the expedition the Spanish authorities in Cuba knew all they needed to know, as the result lamentably proves. Why should that result astonish our Government or any newspaper reader? The Cuban insurgents do not control, and never have controlled, any part of the Cuban coast. The Spanlards always have had, and still retain by land, access to and ready communication with every part of it. It is not improbable that they knew in advance where the Gussie would try to put in, and they would have been far from fit for the business of war in the Island where they have been conducting military operations for three without exact information, they had been un able to devise sure means of intercepting her.

This incident is a striking imitation of blun-

ders which led to humiliating reverses during

the early part of the Civil War. Is it said that

the newspapers published the departure and described the cargo of the Gussie? So they did. Such is their occupation. Let it be said right here that the newspapers are not engaged in the business of keeping secrets for the Government which the Government takes no pains to keep for itself. If its officers tattle to every correspondent about what they are going to do, whose fault is it if the plans become known? it can surely control the telegraph lines. Speak- its double role of State and National soldiery. ing for The Tribune, and, as we believe, for all eclare that the Government will make an unpardonable mistake if it does not insist that its press censors shall really suppress what ought censor is as foolish as a blockade that doesn't pectations, if they are worth entertaining, are almost invariably worth concealing. The authorities ought to have refused to pass, and forbidden the telegraph companies to send, a single word about the preparations and depart ure of the Gussle. It is not enough-it is nowhere near enough-to intercept dispatches which obviously are meant for the private information of the Spanish Government. may feel sure that it and its agents scattered over the United States, in unknown places and numbers, possess every essential requisite for the swift and secret communication of intelligence which is common property here. The transmission of facts which the enemy wants to know can be prevented only by confiding the facts to those alone to whom they must be known, and by forcing upon them absolute secrecy by the severest requirements of rigid military discipline.

We say again that news of such affairs as the expedition of the Gussle should be kept out of the newspapers by being kept off the wires It is not the province of the newspapers, nor is it within their power, to discriminate. The very fact of the censorship authorizes correspondents and editors to suppose that what has passed it is fit for publication. Even if it were not so, the case would not be improved. What all can send some will print, and therefore all may as well print. There is no opportunity for useful discrimination when a dispatch is once released. And, therefore, we insist that a censorship which is established by authority for a good purpose, and which, if absolutely impartial and intelligently rigid, would be heartily approved by The Tribune and all responsible journals, shall take no chances.

COAL, THE WORLD'S PEACE POWER. In the many comments on Mr. Chamberlain's striking utterance regarding Anglo-Saxon alliance not the least suggestive is that of a British journal in effect that control of coaling stations throughout the world constitutes no insignificant asset for an alliance. No nation will ever be able to hold power in the Pacific Ocean which has not such stations and good supplies of coal fit for naval use. Even on the Atlantic a really powerful European navy would be wellnigh useless three thousand miles from home, unless able to command such facilities. Though supplies can be obtained by use of colliers sent to distant ports for a short time after hostilities begin, that source must presently fail, especially if the nations which control the great supply of steam-making coal unite to declare it contraband and to forbid its sale to belligerents. But in the Pacific Ocean there supplies for any nation not provided with coaling stations.

Of about thirty recognized coaling stations in the Pacific, Great Britain controls at least twelve, the United States six, Chill and Peru to spread the contagion of esprit du corps, to three each, Mexico two, Ecuador and the Republic of Colombia each one, and the rest are regiment. in China or Japan. The British posts are exnd, and may as well be frankly considered. | cellent, mostly so sheltered as to permit loading | Guard has a more serious problem before it

One is that such an alliance, if lay of lighterage, and, including ports in Britthe Australasian Archipelago, they enable British fleets to traverse the Pacific without dependence for supplies on other nations. The sea in rough weather or destitute of adequate depth at wharves for large vessels, and the delay of transfer by lighters is a grave objection. In time of war, with wires traversing the coast to give notice to hostile fleets, such a delay might be fatal to any vessel.

Men of foresight long ago made earnest efforts to secure for the United States ample supplies in the Pacific Ocean through control of island stations. The ports controlled by this country on the Pacific Coast are by far the best from British Columbia to the South Pole. The entire friendliness of the Hawalian Government for many years, the existence of treaties preventing the occupation of the Hawalian Islands by European Powers and the prospect that in time they would become part of United States territory have most naturally delayed costly measures for the opening, dredging, equipment and fortification of the coaling station which, under treaty with the Hawaiian Government. the United States has been authorized to occupy, and concentration of forces and means of defence at Honolulu would probably best serve all purposes in case of annexation. But there has been no such excuse for failure to acquire some other coaling stations which could have been secured at any time with triffing expense, and the cost of that niggardly refusal during all these past years of plenty and prosperity may now be greater than many imagine.

There is yet time to repair past errors and to fortify the United States in Pacific waters so strongly that no other Power except Great Britain can hope to offer serious competition in that quarter. The capture of Manila Bay, one of the best ports in the world for a great naval station, and in all Asiatic waters perhaps the best located, should be followed without delay by sufficient land occupation and fortify ing of the entrance to hold it safely in any con tingency without the retention there of a pow erful fleet. The vessels there set at liberty can promptly occupy other points of vantage in the Pacific Ocean, particularly those Caroline and Ladrone islands held by Spain on which suitable harbors for permanent stations can be selected. When the war ends, whatever else the United States may desire to retain or not to retain it should be in a position to hold as perma nent possessions such harbors as may providfor its commerce places of refuge and refitting in that part of the Pacific Ocean. Friendly ar rangement with Japan, it is probable, would easily secure for this Nation a similar port in the Northern Pacific, so that the commerce of the United States would be as well guarded as that of Great Britain. The friendliness of these two great nations, controlling nearly the wholof the world's supply of good coal for naval use, and almost two-thirds of the world's supply of all coal, and with well-selected ports fo its distribution, would then mean a great deal to the future peace of the world, not in Pacific waters only.

The National Guard of this country has been put to the test. The trial has been rigorous, but just; the standards have been high, but fair, the ordeal of its own election. The powerful gency, the argument being that in the National Guard the country had a citizen-soldiery trained needs. The present war has tested the question how far the Guard possessed qualifications And even if the Government confesses that it claimed for it, and the results should afford a cannot control the tongues of its own officers, lesson to the organization of how best to fulfil

It would be useless and impertment to com-Not even the Guard's most members were equal in military efficiency with not to be published. A censorship that doesn't the men whose business is fighting. The jackof-all-trades, if master of any of them, is not blockade. News of things accomplished can generally be made known without harm. Expretended to be able to do was to put into the field on short notice an army of drilled and trained men, who could be easily prepared for active campaigning. Just how far they have succeeded in this it is, of course, pertinent to inquire. Not a word of criticism is to be said regarding the way in which the Guardsmen responded to the call of duty. Throughout the country in general the response was prompt and patriotic. The little haggling over the terms under which they were to enter into Federal service was to be expected, and need not now be considered. The question merely is, How largely are the regiments now being mustered into service composed of drilled soldlery and how largely of raw recruits? Of course, it was to be expected that a considerable percentage of the Guardsmen entering service for the lighter home duties for which they are generally called upon would find the calls of business or of family too pressing to allow them long absence on a foreign campaign. All honor to those who yielded to the imperative necessity of remaining at home. They are as brave, as true and as loyal as those who marched to the front. But their absence has made unavoidable gaps in the regiments, and these gaps, unfortunately, are not the only ones

that have to be filled by raw recruits. The surgeon's examination is making greater havoc in the ranks of the National Guardsmen than the recognition of all of the many duties which keep men home. The case of the 12th Regiment is in point. Surgeon-Major Maus. who conducted the examination of that regiment in camp at Peekskill, is quoted as saying that of 1,500 men examined only 800 were goes to the front it will not have more than one-quarter or one-third of its old drilled men. The rest of the men will be the material for several gigantic awkward squads. Of the experienced Guardsmen in the 12th there will be only about enough to "lick" the new recruits into shape, as Mulvaney says, "with blarney and the buckle end of a belt." The 12th is probably an extreme case, but in all the regiments the number weeded out by the medical examiners is reported to be large. The surgeon-majors are doubtless doing their work with great strictness, but the Government is undoubtedly right in demanding the strongest and soundest men to do its fighting. Where men sie to be exposed to the rigors of military life and the insalubrity of a tropical climate, the sound constitution, the perfect physique must be relied upon to keep down the hospital list. It is a wise economy of human life, the rejection at the outset of those less fitted for the character of service likely to be demanded of will be infinitely greater difficulty in obtaining | the men. Still, though the surgeon-majors reduce the ranks of the Guard more than sickness or Spanish bullets ever will, there will remain enough trained soldiers to leaven the whole mass, to assist in breaking in the raw recruits. instil loyalty to the officers and pride in the

It will be seen, however, that the National

And concerning it at least two major facts are in rough weather and without the great de- than any of its pet worries about armories and the like. How can it make itself more efficient should any such emergency arise in the future? One of the simplest means seems to be to raise the physical standard of membership in the regiments. There is no reason why it should be so far below that of this country's Regular ern coast of Mexico, Central and South America, Army that, when the Guard is called upon for are nearly all comparatively exposed to the Federal service, an enormous proportion of its n en should be rejected as physically unfit. This is a reform that could easily be executed, and when the National Guard is similarly called upon again it should be able to put into the field regiments almost entirely of drilled sol-

MISSIONARY NATIONS.

It was Matthew Arnold who first gave articulate expression to the thought of England's being overburdened with the cares of empire. To an eager, restless, colonizing people, ever seeking new territories, ever enlarging its sphere of influence, his "weary Titan,"

Bearing on shoulders immense, Atlantean, the load. Well nigh not to be borne, Of the too vast orb of her fate,

eemed to be an unbound giant, to whose strength none but the imaginative could see a limit. But the poet's vision has become the statesman's truth, and to-day we find English public men frankly oppressed with the sense that their share of the world's work for civilization is almost beyond their powers. They see that they cannot undertake to enlighten all the dark continents. They excite already the envy of other nations who look at dominion from a purely selfish point of view, and the problems of government in so vast an empire ere so numerous and complex as to overtax the strongest and most active minds. Therefore Englishmen are urging us to realize what fate has before us, to accept responsibilities, and as first step to hold the Philippines, for they think, as "The London Spectator" puts it, that it would be a relief if another English-speaking Power would take up a portion of our task, and, in taking it, perform the duty of repaying something to the world which yields her such advantages."

Why should we not respond to such an incitation? Much has been given us, we have been richly blessed; shall we bury our talent in our own garden patch? Perhaps we may not find it best to keep the Philippines, but that need not prevent us from thinking of our opportunity and duty as a missionary Power. We have gone on developing our own territory, beoming rich and comfortable, until we may well ask why we were put in this blessed land-was that we might become workers for the less fortunate and less enlightened, or was it that we might graze and grow fat? No people has ever been heir to a fortune like that of the Americans, unless it was the Spaniards, on the class of '57 of the Naval Academy have met whom it was wasted. A virgin soil, untold high civilization, untrammelled by the quar-rels, the overcrowding, the popular poverty and killed on Thursday; Boyd disabled the torpedothe fettering traditions of the Old World. We boat Cushing and had to come home; Breckinridge have been like a child growing up to manhood free from the responsibilities of life, and there A LESSON FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD. | defects of character, but most of those defects bility. Just as our people are extravagant in their living and wasteful of their wealth of land and forest because they have had such natural abundance as not to have learned the need of economy, so we permit corruption in government and endure the spoils system because we have got on well enough without cor-

recting those evils. Are we boastful? It is because our strength has not been tried enough to make us modest. Do we lack expert talent in administration? Our problems have not been so difficult but that we solved them without it. We have the development of governmental and diplomatic science, for the refinement of our crudeness, for other reputable and patriotic newspapers, we pare the efficiency of the National Guard with the reform of our social and political abuses. sibility and of unselfish cares, to teach the necessity of setting the National house in order to a people who tolerate defects to which they are not blind, because so far it has seemed that they could afford to tolerate them. England learned to govern her colonies only after losing the United States and after long experiment in Canada. Her splendid civil service was due to a realization that the universal purchase of office, both civil and military, must give way to the imperative necessity for administration adequate to growing difficulties. We ourselves, as never before, understand the need of trained soldiers, expert financial advisers and learned diplomatists, simply because as never before we see what mistakes we have made and may make without them. With nations, as with men, necessity is the mother of invention. If we lack form, it is because we have never been disciplined. If we have not made the best of our powers, it is because our best has never been

> missionary of civilization, and that in taking our part in her tasks we should be "repaying something to the world" for our blessings. The Continental politicians may call the English talk of duty to the dark races hypocrisy, but no man who looks at English rule in Egypt and India, who compares English with French, German and Russian colonizing, can doubt that with the English flag have gone blessings never known before by the barbarians over whom it floats, such as no other flag could have brought them. Whether we are to have a "far-flung battle line," or, keeping close at home, are to exercise only a moral influence on the rest of the world, as our ideals of liberty, our promptings of duty, our standards of humanity are those of England, we may well give a friendly hand to the "weary Titan" and be glad if, when accepted. It is said that when the regiment | the falness of our time has come, we shall be found helping the English to enlighten the dark places of the earth.

The scarcely disguised attempt of The New-York Tribune to discredit Admiral Sampson, under cover of the alleged criticisms of an alleged "prominent naval officer," is worthy of "The Evening Post." We reproduce the article, calling attention to its animus. We had supposed there was only one newspaper in New-York capable of so cowardly and contemptible a performance.—(The New-York Sun.

The fool whom Charles A. Dana begat, to dopt the father's own expression, is still endeavoring to find a victous relief from the contemplation of his paper's decline in lying about The Tribune. He knew as well before as after he had read our editorial article, which appeared simultaneously with his own malignant comment, that we did not support or approve the opinion of some of Admiral Sampson's hasty professional critics. But he has long been a prey to this unconquerable desire to invent vicious falsehoods about The Tribune. Whether or falsifies his reports of testimony taken in court concerning the Greeley statue, or prints forged telegrams which he attributes to the

editor of this journal, or manufactures childish slanders about him in relation to Secretary Sherman, the animus is ever the same. He must have some vent for his spite when, a bankrupt wanderer, disowned of men and parties, in his search for a new constituency on the plea of a new political faith, he finds The Tribune in his way. He has been quiet of late,

but from his new outburst we judge that Republicans are not taking readily to instruction from Tammany extles. Still, it is funny to see the newspaper which editorially and persistently hounded Grant and Sherman so shocked about the appearance in the news columns of a correspondent's mild expression of doubt as to the wisdom of the attack on Porto Rico.

If the report that the Philippines are prodigfously rich in gold only waiting to be mined turns out to be true, there may be an indefinite amount of material for an able-bodied volunteer American army there in a few months.

If "no grog" is at the bottom of good shooting the temperance advocates have a good text in Manila.

PERSONAL.

The clerical deputies to the General Convention f the Protestant Episcopal Church elected by the Diocese of Pennsylvania at the recent Diocesan Convention are the Rev. Drs. John Fulton, Editor of "The Church Standard"; James De Wolf Perry, William B. Bodine and H. Richard Harris. The General Convention will meet at Washington in October.

Pierre Loti recently visited the Queen of Spain in order to assure her that the sympathy of France in order to assure her that the sympathy of France is with Spain in its present trouble. "You may repeat to your friends," she replied, "how deeply I am touched and how grateful I am for the sympathy which comes to us from France. You know, moreover, that I is to your country that I desired to confide the protection of our subjects after the withdrawal of our Ambassador and our consuls. That proves that I hoped for the sympathy of France, and that I seemed to me beforehand that I might rely on it."

Miss Eliza Smith, of Lancaster, Penn., has given o that city a large house, to be used as a public library, and to be called the A. Herr Smith Memorary, and to be called the A. Herr Smith Me-morial Library, in memory of her brother, who was a Representative in Congress. She will pro-vide the necessary books for the library and prop-erly endow it, besides erecting an annex for the general library. She will probably expend \$75,000 on the institution.

The monument of Bizet, the musician, in Pere Lachaise Cemetery has been seriously defaced by curiosity hunters.

The late George Müller, the philanthropist, of Bristol, England, left an estate valued at \$600

A gallant Indian fighter, known to the whole Army for an act of conspicuous personal courage in 1879, has just been honored by President McKinley with a long-delayed and much-deserved
medal of honor. While captain of Troop D, 3th
United States Cavairy, he was scouting near Grand
River, October 1, 1879, and there heard of the defeat
of three troops of cavairy, under Major Thornburg,
near White River Agency, Col., on September 29.
An overwhelming force of hostile Indians were besiering Major Thornburg and threatening the entire
destruction of the command. Captain Doage
etarted at once for the battli-field, rode all night,
arrived at the scene of the conflict at daylight
on October 2, attacked at once, and held out for
three days, when reinforcements arrived and the
Indians field. He was at the ilme lighly commended
in orders. Major Dodge is a son of Francis Dodge,
of Danvers, Mass., and first saw service in the 22d
Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Civil War. in 1879, has just been honored by President Mc-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fact has been noted that six members of with serious misfortunes since this war began, and many of the boys began with that letter: Brumby, Baldwin, Butler, Barnes, Breckinridge, Bennett, was swept overboard from the Cushing and was drowned; Rostwick had his chest caved in while on the Eriesson, and is now in a hospital; Baldwin was knocked down an open hatchway and had his

The Jewels—"These," exclaimed Cornella, as has often been related, 'are my jewels!"

Now, the father of the Graechi was a plain, unassuming man, much inclined to simplicity; a man, in brief, who cut more wood than ice.

"Aren't they just a trifle loud, my dear?" he once ventured to protest, when the jewels were as yet quite new.—(Detroit Journal. "I mighty glad or dis war." remarked an old

Southern darky the other day. "I figgers it out dis way: Ef dey has all dey kin do a-lynchin' of Spaniels, mebbe dey'll overlook de niggers."

In Manila Bay.—"I noticed some time ago that Spain had a torpedo-boat that would stay under the water for hours."
"Spain has boats that will stay under the water forever."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer. Says the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse": "Since

the conditions imposed by Commodore Dewey at Manila were not fulfilled by the Spanlards, the blame for the bombardment which they could

Outward Sign.—Eager Urchin (at Jimville station, where engine stops to take in water)—Gosh! Ain't they lots o' soldlers on that train? Look at that one with his hands all covered with warts! Equally Eager Urchin—I'll bet I know who he is, He's one of Roosefelt's rough riders.—(Chicago

Says "The Philadelphia Press"; "Unless the war with Spain drags its length into the summer months, and hence keeps all United States interthe plan of exploring the Arctic Ocean by means Society of Philiodelphia. It will be remembered that this method of determining the drift of the great circumpolar basin was first suggested by Commodore George W. Melville. In brief, it is the Pacific whaling vessels to drop overboard spe cially prepared casks in the Arctic Ocean north the latitude and longitude of the snot where they begin their journey will be noted, and then those terested will quietly bide their time while the casks drift across or around the pole and silently work out the problem of the surface drift not wholly solved by the Jeannette or the Fram."

David Bispham, the famous singer, tells a good dialect story. Here is one of a negro mammy who was forever prating the extraordinary virtues and general wonderfulness of her charge. "Huhi" grunted her wearied auditor; "he—he—ain't Gawd, is he?"

The mammy pondered a minute. "Well," she said, hesitatingly, "he's young yit!"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The earliest records of illustrated comic liters.

ture have been discovered by Brugsch Bey in a papyrus of the twenty-second dynasty, recently found at Tonnah. The drawings are colored, and they represent animals performing curious antics. Cats and rats figure largely in the illustrations.

Another Purist at Large.—"What is your objection to women's clubs, professor? Haven't they as good a right to organize themselves into clubs for good-fellowship, mutual entertainment or instruction as men have?"
"Oh, yes, medam I don't question their right to do anything they please. My objection to women's clubs, if I have any, is that nearly all the clubwomen I happen to be acquainted with pronounce, it 'progr'm.' "—(Chicago Tribune.

The French papers are busily collecting instances of what they consider American unfriendliness toward France, in order to bolster up their cam

palge of hostility against the United States. The 'Figaro' recently published George Bancroft's letter of congratulation to Bismarck on the result of the Franco-Prussian War, and follows it up with several other incidents of a like nature, among which is General Grant's telegram of con and the fact that Victor Hugo refused to receive him on account of it during his visit to Paris

Suspension of Judgment.—"How do you stand on the liquor question, Wheeler?"
"Hetween whiskey and water—I hardly know which to decide for. I punctured my tire once over a broken beer bottle, and one of the worst headers I over took was from slipping on a watered street."—(Indianapolis Journal.

U. S. AND NOTHING ELSE.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF BISHOP DOANTE. Sir: A very bright and intelligent woman.

living in the heart and centre of all best things in London, writes me what I really want to share with other people:-

over this odious but most righteous war! I do trust that the English sympathies, which are with the States, whatever the American papers may say, will convince all hard hearts that for the two English-speaking races, U. S. spells 'us' and nothing else."—Very truly your friend, Albany, May 16, 1898. W. C. DOANE.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The interesting wedding of to-day will be that of Miss Katharine Alexander Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Duer, to Clarence Hungerford Mackay, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay, which will be quietly celebrated at noon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 17 West Twenty-first-st. Only the relatives and a small number of the intimate friends of the young couple will be present to witness the ceremony, which will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, and attend the breakfast, which will be served at small tables.

Swits Condé, of No. 6 West Fifty-sixth-st., will be married to Lebbeus H. Rogers, jr., this evening in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Condé.

The Ardsley coach Ploneer, on its trip from the Holland House to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson and re-turn, yesterday, was engaged by Theodore F.

John R. Townsend was the coachman on the

Westchester coach Good Times yesterday when it started off from the Walderf-Asteria. The pas-sengers were Mrs. John R. Townsend and Francis R. Stedman. A recent engagement is that of Miss Elsie M. Cleveland, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleve-

land, of No. 59 West Thirty-eighth-st., to Robert G. Mead, ir., son of the late Robert G. Mead, of Sing Sing, N. Y. The engagement is announced in Baltimore of Miss Mary Washington Robinson, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Robinson, of that city, and niceo of Charles M. Robinson, and of the late E. Randolph Robinson, of this city, to Frank Parr, also of Baltimore.

Miss Belle Sohn, daughter of Mrs. Sohn, of No. 58 East Seventy-eighth-st., announces her engage-ment to Arthur Kaiser.

The marriage of Miss Emma Muschenheim to Ignatius Radley, jr., will be solemnized on Wednes-day afternoon, June 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Fort Tryon Terrace, Washington Ridge Road and One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-st.

Miss Neille Osborn Pidcock, daughter of Mrs.

Joseph Freeman Osborn, will be married to Dr. Henry Tisdale Coggeshall on Wednesday, June 1, in the First Presbyterian Church, Clarksburg, W. Va. Dr. Coggeshall, who is a son of Thomas Coggeshall, of Newport, R. I., and his bride will be at home after June 12 at No. 102 East Fifty-seventh-st. The engagement is announced in Boston of Mise

Coolidge, niece of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of that city, to Frederic O. Barton, a member of the Met-ropolitan, University and Harvard clubs of this The engagement is announced of Miss Masie Chandler, daughter of Dr. William J. Chandler, of Orange, N. J., to Harry H. Meeder, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, of No. 8 East Sixty-second-st., have taken the Gladstone Cottage at Narragansett Pier for the summer.

NATIONAL BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

NOW BEING HELD IN ROCHESTER-IMPORTANT SOCIETY REPORTS. Rochester, N. Y., May 16.-The National celebra

tion of the Baptist anniversaries was begun in the Second Baptist Church, of this city, yesterday, prominent Baptists from all over the country being present.

The anniversary meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held to-day. The address of welcome to the visiting delegates was delivered by F. I. Smith, of New-York, and responded to by Mrs. J. N. Crouse, the president of the society.
The report of the treasurer, Miss M. G. Burdette, showed the finances of the society to be in the best condition in its history. A memorial of the mem-bers who have died during the last year was read by Mrs. A. H. Barber, of Chicago. At the meeting this afternoon the work of the society for the ensu-

To-morrow morning the American Baptist Micsionary Union will begin the celebration of its sixty-fourth anniversary with appropriate morning, afternoon and evening exercises. Thursday af-ternoon the American Baptist Home Missionary ternoon the American Baptist Home Missionary Society will begin the celebration of its sixty-sixth anniversary, which will continue until Friday even-ing. The American Baptist Publication Society will celebrate its seventy-fourth anniversary Satur-day morning, and Saturday afternoon the new chapel car of the society will be dedicated.

NEW FRATERNITY AT CORNELL.

Ithaca, May 16,-The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Free A. M. Mustin, E. S. A., of Cleveland, and H. P. Nash, E. S. R., Northport, Long Island, N. Y., members of the Supreme Council of the National organization, were present at the installation exer

TO HEAD THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

Princeton, N. J., May 16.—The following have been elected leaders of the University Musical Clubs for the next college year: Gles Club, Arthur Pomeroy, '99, of Cleveland: Banjo Club, Samuel Klump, jr., 20, of Chicago; Mandelin Club, William S. Ros, 20,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY. From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr Chamberlain stated that one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy had been that at the present time the United States and Great Britain "understood each other better than they ever have done since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of a British Government." He refers, of course, to the politic move of Lord Salisbury in consenting to the settlement of the Venezuelan question by arbitration. That action did have a salutary effect on American public opinion concerning England. The assertion of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States made Britain respect this country more.

DEMONSTRATION OF ENGLISH FEELING. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

When a responsible Minister of Great Britain declares that even war itself would be cheaply purchased if it brought an effective union of interests between England and the United States, we can see that the demonstration of English feeling which we have witnessed during the last few weeks is not a passing emotion, but that it is based on a deep-seated conviction that there is an essential unity of interests and sympathics between England and the United States which should make them close allies in any future marshalling of the nations.

A "COLORABLE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP." From The Providence Journal.

From The Providence Journal.

Lord Salisbury scouts a "merely colorable transfer of ownership" in the case of American ships for which their owners are seeking British registry. But his Government should not be too severe in applying regulations to these vessels. Is it not enough that we should put about all our foreign trade, even our mail-carrying interests, in the hands of those who are so willing to take advantage of this war? ENGLAND'S HAND ON HER SWORD

From The Baltimore Sun.

The recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, have stirred England profoundly. They have also made a new stirthroughout Europe. They are interpreted as meaning that, in the belief of those well-informed statesmen, the situation is becoming more acutely critical almost from week to week, and the danger of a world-wide clash of arms more immirent. Distinct public notice is thought to have been served upon the Continental Powers-Russia and France particularly—that England is watching them with wide-open eyes, her hand on her sword.

AMAZING DIPLOMATIC UTTERANCE. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The most amazing diplomatic utterance of the year is Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Friday night. In this speech he virtually tendered to the United States an alliance with Great Britain, and professed willingness to make good the tender, even at the cost of war. Mr. Chamberlain said in so many words that Great Britain would regard an Anglo-Saxon alliance as cheaply bought at the expense of war. The significance of this utterance lies in the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, now British Secretary of State for the Colonies, is recognized as the coming man in the foreign affairs of England.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRMINGHAM SPEECH. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

No more significant speech has been made by a British statesman for many years than that spoken by Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham on Friday evening. There have been articles published in magazines and newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic upon the subject of an Angio-American alliance, pointing out its advantages and advocating a treaty of amity between the two great English-speaking nations. The nearest approach to it, however, hitherto made was the Olney-Paunesfote treaty of arbitration, which the United States Senate so ruthlessly mangled and killed.